

The Daily Press.



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SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1909.

THE AUTOMOBILE ORDINANCE.

Everybody in this city is interested, directly or indirectly, in the proposed adoption by the council of an ordinance to replace the inadequate measure under which the authorities now attempt to regulate the operation of motor vehicles on the streets. The ordinance now on the books is practically worthless; it is faulty chiefly in that it does not provide, and its speed limit provision practically sets no limit. Attention has been called to the fact that an eight-miles-an-hour limit is almost as bad as no limit at all, because it cannot, or will not, be enforced. As the matter stands now, when an automobilist is arrested the police have to prove reckless driving and the speed limit prescribed by law is not taken into consideration at all. This has a bad effect for more than one reason. Certainly the constant breaking of a law, with the approval of the authorities and the public generally, is calculated to breed contempt for law.

Unanimous admission that a new ordinance is needed leaves open only the question of what the new measure shall be. Among the councilmen themselves the speed limit seems to be the bone of contention; what has been said in the city hall indicates that if this question could be eliminated a majority agreement on the other sections could be reached in short order. This paper already has expressed the belief that a limit of fifteen miles an hour is conservative and that this can be proven to the satisfaction of the councilmen if they will take a ride in an automobile carrying a speedometer. This contention is sustained by information as to what is done in other cities, in spite of the fact that some of those opposing the fifteen-mile limit have had a good deal to say about the stringent regulations in force elsewhere. In New York City where, more than anywhere else, it is necessary to restrict the running of motor vehicles, the limit is eight miles an hour. But see what the office of the second deputy commissioner says about this:

"While the ordinance of this city gives the maximum speed of eight miles an hour in the built-up parts of the city, it is very likely that in practice arrests are not made for speeding only, unless there is a marked increase over this limit."

In other words, arrests are made in New York only for recklessness; the eight-miles-an-hour limit operates just as it does here. And it must be remembered that the Fellows ordinance, though fixing the limit for speed at fifteen miles, provides a penalty for recklessness; the limit clause does not mean that an autost has the privilege of running at the limit at any and all times. As has been stated, it would be reckless to run at six miles an hour or at all under certain circumstances.

Chief of Police Werner, of Richmond, says:

"... I beg to state that the ordinance here restricts the speed of automobiles to eight miles per hour. However, we do not place parties in court unless they exceed fifteen miles."

Traffic on the streets of Newport

News is not anything like so heavy as it is on the Richmond streets, and of course local conditions are not to be compared with those of New York. And yet it is contended that we should have an eight-mile speed limit. We want a limit that can be enforced; the eight-mile limit is not enforced here or anywhere else. Then why put it on the books?

From what we have been able to learn, the objections of the automobile owners to the proposed ordinance, briefly stated, are as follows:

1.—They claim they should not have to apply to the chief of police for operating permits, on the ground that the chief knows nothing about automobiles.

2.—They contend that it would be a hardship upon visiting automobile owners to require them to secure a license after remaining in the city more than 72 hours.

3.—They say the clause providing for the revocation of an owner's permit upon his third conviction of violating the speed-limit is illegal.

4.—A speed-limit of less than fifteen miles an hour is deemed undesirable and impracticable.

As to the first objection, it would seem very necessary to require permits, and if the chief of police is not the proper official to issue the permits the duty should be imposed upon some one else. It might be well to establish a board, to be composed of persons familiar with the operation of automobiles, to deal with this phase.

There seems to be no ground for the belief that it would be imposing a hardship to require out-of-town automobilists to secure a license if they remain in the city 72 hours. All cities have some such limit, and many of them do not permit a machine to operate on the streets more than 48 hours without a license. Unless there were some restriction, it would be unfair to the local owners of automobiles as well as to the people in general who use the streets.

According to this paper's idea, the clause providing that a machine owner's license shall be revoked for six months upon conviction of a third violation of the speed limit is the very best feature of the ordinance. Unless some severe penalty is prescribed for continual violations, the ordinance will not be respected. In Richmond the license is revoked, upon a third conviction, and in Baltimore the license may be revoked, in addition to the prescribed fine, upon a second conviction.

As to the objection to the speed limit, The Daily Press agrees with the autists, and is confident that a majority of the council will be brought around to the same way of thinking.

The Daily Press is indebted to Mr. Fellows, patron of the ordinance which is to be considered by the conference committee, for the information in regard to other cities. Mr. Fellows accumulated a mass of facts before he submitted his ordinance to the council.

INADEQUATE DRAINAGE.

In the news columns today mention is made of the fact that the citizens of East End are complaining on account of the inadequate stormwater drainage from Hampton avenue to Newport News creek. It would seem advisable that the proper authorities should give this matter attention at once. The amount of surface water flowing into this drain after a heavy rain is exceedingly large, probably larger than at any other point in the city, and it is stated that the drain is smaller than these in other places.

After a rain storm the water accumulates literally in a pond on Hampton avenue, and it is declared that at least two property owners are talking of bringing damage suits against the city on account of the water "backing-up" into their basements.

Denying a report that the sugar of cials had made an offer to plead guilty to indictments found against them, provided the government would promise immunity from prison sentences, one of the attorneys said, "It is not far to the officers of the Sugar Trust to spread this rumor." And yet there are federal laws which say that a trust shall not exist.

A French scientist says that the removal of the large intestine, abstinence from tea, coffee or spirits and a diet consisting principally of vegetables will give long life. That combination ought to relieve anyone of a keen desire for long life.

A dispatch says that an Alexandria man's conversation was interrupted when lightning struck his telephone and stunned him. "Interrupted" hardly seems to be the word to use.

"Blind tigers" are more plentiful than any other game in this country just now.

PROPER CLOTHES for MEN

Peyser Says
This is Your Opportunity to Buy a Pair of LIGHT TROUSERS — CHEAP —

We offer one lot of outing trousers, worth from \$2.50 to \$4.50, as long as they last, for

\$1.98

This is less than cost for raw material, but we want to close out this lot at once.

2715
WASHINGTON AVENUE
Newport News, Va.

We ought to be grateful to that American suffragette for confining her operations to the other side of the Atlantic.

Mohamed Ali, Abdul Hamid and Castro might form an amalgamated association of has-beens.

The tabulated score of that baseball game looked like it had been revised by the senate committee on finance.

WORKERS WARNED THAT TAXES WILL BE INCREASED

NEW YORK, July 17.—Warning the wage earners of the country that they may yet be taxed millions of extra dollars each year for their cotton stockings by any raising of the Dingley tariff rates, which the Senate will submit to the Conference Committee of Congress, representatives of national labor organization have sent from this city thousands of appeals for relief threatened trick of the agents of the stocking trust. Confident that a compromise for higher tariff tax on this necessity of all American workers can be quietly brought about in the joint committee, the stocking making magnates are now reported here to be already counting on some measure of the excessive protection which was promptly denied them by the Senate. Only a vigorous and immediate appeal to their representatives at Washington by the great mass of the plain people can today save them from falling into the hands of another price making trust in an every day need, it is pointed out.

Though no additional tariff tax is advocated for the silk hosiery of the wealthy classes, it is shown by official records the men who control the manufacture of the cotton stockings for which American families pay over \$100,000,000 every year are on the point of gaining compromise concessions for higher duties which may raise the price of these common necessities from 20 per cent to 30 per cent. The cost to all the families of the kind of such action by the Conference Committee is estimated at many millions of dollars annually. With foreign competition shut out by an advance in the present ample protective rates, it is the opinion of the trade experts that the stocking ring can force even higher prices from American consumers.

Responding to these warnings from the labor men as well as the women whose organized protest won the earlier fight in Congress against the stocking trust, hundreds of shop girls, stenographers and women workers of every kind are today rallying to present the cause of the consumer to the members of the Conference Committee at Washington. Before this body every American who is obliged to constantly buy stockings must at once file his or her protest, the wage earners of every section are being informed or else the action of the Senate in refusing this trust-breaking protection to the stocking makers will prove finally of no avail.

Clothes Holds Championship.
(By the Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, July 17.—William J. Clothier, of Philadelphia, former national tennis champion, successfully defeated his holding of Achilles challenge cup in the singles today at the Seabright N. J. tennis tournament. He defeated N. W. Niles, Harvard's inter-collegiate champion 6-4, 6-0, 6-5, 6-4.

Bewildering.
Ned—"So it turned out that the prisoner was really insane." Ted—"Yes. He lost his mind trying to follow the hypothetical question put to him by the prosecuting attorney."

Courtesy.
"Don't keep me out in this night air," wailed the fair hold-up victim. "I'll catch my death of cold." Whereupon the gentlemanly robber covered her with his gun.

About Lazy Women



know, of course, being a lawyer, that no one is compelled to testify against one's self, so please bear in mind that I am confessing other women's faults exclusively when I say women are lazy."

"Now I understand perfectly," said the young man. "Please proceed."

"I am going to make another admission," said the sprightly girl. "Some women are not lazy."

"You relieve my mind very much," said the young man.

"Laziness," said the sprightly girl, "afflicts nearly all women. If you tell any woman that I said so and I find it out I shall deny it. I shall deny it indignantly."

"There are two kinds of lazy women," explained the sprightly girl. "There are those who are both mentally and physically inert and those who are only physically indolent. The latter do not so arouse one's ire as do the other kind; still, one cannot help wondering that their mentality does not suggest to them the value of balance. The other kind one comes across constantly. They are over-stout, complaining if they have to stoop to pick up a pin, sighing if they must mount a short flight of stairs, always taking a car if they have to go five or six blocks, entirely too feeble to attend to any household task which requires moving about."

"Do you know, I'm rather enjoying this," said the young man. "I feel so safe. What you are saying doesn't seem to hit me anywhere."

"Of course you gloat," said the sprightly girl. "Still, I must proceed in the interest of truth. I may never descend to treachery of this kind again and I have been keeping a lot of things about lazy women bottled up in my mind for ever so long."

"I understand how you feel," said the young man. "Please don't change the subject."

"I know a woman," said the sprightly girl, "who goes to the country every summer, but she comes back to town in the fall more listless and pallid than she was when she went away. What does she do all through the long summer days? She sits and sits and sits. She is the greatest sifter I have ever seen. Sometimes in an afternoon she will move once from piazza to tree and then she will make the return journey some hours later. That is all."

"Still, why call her lazy?" asked the young man. "Call her placid and acquire virtue by thus practicing forbearance."

"Bah!" said the sprightly girl. "By all means, if you wish it," acquiesced the young man.

"When this lazy woman comes back to town she invariably goes to the doctor for a tonic and that is what the silly man—"

"Now, now!" protested the young man. "You're getting off the subject."

"Don't be alarmed," said the sprightly girl. "Silly men as a class will have to wait their turn. The subject is too large to treat at this time. As I was saying, this silly doctor gives this lazy woman a tonic instead of the scolding she deserves, so of course he does her no good. Then I know another, lazy woman who trails about the house languidly all day—doesn't even go out of doors. All she has to show for her day is an inch or two of lace. She has been making the same waist for months. Yet she eats a lunch that would serve the purpose of a bodycarrier, after which she takes an extended nap. Late in the afternoon she dresses and thus prepares for her first useful service of the day, which is ordering things from the market by telephone."

"One would hardly call that—er strenuous," commented the young man.

"I should hope not," said the sprightly girl.

"What would you advise for her? An exciting novel?"

"Not!" said the sprightly girl with sternness. "Not even a flight of fancy. I would put her to work. There are lots of women who if they will not work ought to be made to exercise on a half-mile track until they learn the difference between themselves and the products of the vegetable kingdom."

"Roses, violets, lilies—that sort of thing?"

"Cabbages, squash, overripe tomatoes—that sort of thing. Do you see what I mean?"

"I do," said the young man. "Thank you so much. I have enjoyed it immensely. I have felt so safe—"

"Now it is time," said the sprightly girl, "to talk about silly men."

"When Jim boxes, he lands his blows very much in the same way as his brother, I notice."

"Yes; quite a striking resemblance."

Broadway Store

2905-7 Washington Avenue

Special Sale of White Shirtwaists!
AT ABOUT HALF PRICE
\$1.00 Waists for 58c

These are exceptional values and cannot be equalled anywhere else for anything like this. Our special price—all beautifully trimmed, long or short sleeves; a full line of sizes to select from, at 58c each.

Scotch Linen, 24c

A fine, sheer goods, closely resembling a Linen Weave—40-inches wide; a good wash material for Dresses, Waists and children's wear.

Lawns, 6c

Colored Lawns, all Neat Designs; 8c values. Special, yard, 6c.

Percal, 12 1-2c

36-inch Best Percal—Light and Dark ground, in a variety of neat styles.

Mercerized Batiste, 24c

A fine, soft finish, for cool Summer Dresses, 45-inch wide.

Kilkenny Suing

A beautiful cloth for ladies' and children's wear; looks and wears like real Linen—40-inches wide. Special 10c.

10c Long Cloth, 7 1/2c

10 pieces of 36-inch Long Cloth; our regular 10c grade. Reduced to 7 1/2c.

Chiffon Batiste

A light weight fabric for cool Summer Dresses, in all the most wanted Colors. Special, 24c.

10c Organdie Lawns, 7c

Beautiful sheer Lawns, in Floral Effects. Special 7c.

Corsets, 48c

Just received—a big line of Summer Corsets, made of light weight Batiste; cool and comfortable—long and medium lengths. Hose Supporters attached. Extra good value for 48c.

Another Embroider, Bargain

18-inch Embroidery Flouncing used for Children's Dresses, Skirt Flouncing and Fancy Waists, 35c value. For, yard, 29c.

Ladies' Oxfords, 98c

We put on sale, beginning Monday, one lot of Ladies' Low Shoes, in Black and Tan; values from \$1.25 to \$2.00. Reduced to 98c.

AGENTS FOR

May Manton Patterns

None Better—10c Each

NOTICE!

We, the undersigned Bakers of Newport News and Phoebus, Va., find it impossible to sell bread at any less than four cents (4c) per loaf, and Buns, Rolls at eight cents (8c) per doz. wholesale, regardless of quantity, on and after June 14th 1909. Owing to the advanced price of flour and with no prospect of cheaper flour.

Very respectfully, Signed,
THE HEALTH FOOD BAKERY, W. R. Jennings, Prop.

OLD HOMESTEAD BAKERY, Davis Bros. Proprietors.

MARYLAND BAKERY, J. H. Bruning, Prop.

EINWICK'S BAKERY, Louis Einwick, Prop.

UNION BAKERY, Mary Van Wagenen, Prop.

HEINICKEL'S BAKERY, A. K. Heinickel, Prop.

TO COOK WITH GAS

AND HEAT WITH GAS
AND LIGHT WITH GAS
Is Truly Happiness!

NEWPORT GAS CO.

3025 Washington Avenue. PHONES 34

TRANSPORTATION GUIDE.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY

Fast Trains to Richmond and the West.

Leave Newport News 10:05 a. m. 5:25 p. m. and 8:45 p. m.

Local Trains to Richmond

6:00 a. m.; 5:45 p. m.

Trains arrive Newport News, 10:00 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 5:30 p. m., 7:20 p. m. and 8:45 p. m.

Steamers Service for Norfolk.

Leave Newport News 10:35 a. m., 5:35 p. m. and 8:50 p. m.

OLD DOMINION LINE

Daily Service

FOR NEW YORK—

From Company's Wharf

Norfolk, foot of Church

street every week day

at 7:00 P. M.

FARE—First-class, one way, \$3.00.

Round trip, limit thirty days, \$14.00—

meals and berth in stateroom included.

Steorage, without subsistence, \$5.00

TICKETS on sale at C. & O. Rail-

way Ticket Office.

NIGHT LINE BETWEEN NEWPORT

NEWS AND RICHMOND, VA.

Steamers Brandon and Berkeley

leave Pier "A" \$3.00 every evening

passengers only.

VIRGINIA NAVIGATION COM-

PANY, James River Day Line for

Richmond and all James River land-

ings. Steamer Pocahontas leaves

Newport News, Tuesdays, Thursdays

and Saturdays as 8:15 a. m. Leave

Newport News Monday, Wednesday

and Friday at 5 p. m., for Norfolk and

Old Point.

Steamer Hampton will leave Pier

"A" daily except Sunday at 9:00 a. m.,

going to Norfolk, and at 4:30 p. m.

going to Smithfield. Steamer "Ac-

comac" will leave Pier "A" daily ex-

cept Sunday at 9 a. m., going to

Smithfield and 3 p. m., going to Nor-

folk.

All business between New York

and Newport News transacted at pier

No. 6.

All business between Newport

News, Norfolk, Smithfield and local

points transacted at Pier "A" foot of

Twenty-fifth st. W. H. LANDON

Agent.

NORFOLK & ATLANTIC TERMINAL

"Sewall's Point Route."

Effective Saturday, May 8th, 1909.

Subject to change without notice.

Leave

Norfolk

Leave

Sewall's

Point

Leave

Ship-

yard

Leave

Ivy Ave.

Pier

AM

7:15

7:45

8:05

8:22

9:45

10:15

10:35

10:52

11:50

PM

12:15

12:45

1:05

12:07

1:30

2:00

2:20